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and the future of the industry. The author is keenly alive to the remarkable industrial achievements which this history portrays and has taken full advantage of the opportunity thus offered to impress this in a telling manner upon the reader. We know of no better written and more interesting or generally satisfactory account of this industry, aside from the economic problems involved, than is to be found here.

Transactions of the Sixth International Congress on Tuberculosis. Washington, 1908. Philadelphia: William F. Fell Co., 1908. 6 vols. bound as 8, large 8vo, pp. (aggregate) 4,887.

However far beyond the bounds of economics the study of tuberculosis as a disease may fall, the study of the ravages of the disease, and of the waste of wealth and of human power to produce wealth which it entails, lies quite too near the straight path of economic interests to be ignored by any economist of broad vision. Economists, then, may feel with others the significance of the eight massive volumes which record the proceedings of the recent Washington session of the International Congress on Tuberculosis.

The first and second volumes of these transactions, aggregating about 2,000 pages, are devoted to the pathology and bacteriology of the disease; clinical study and therapy; sanatoriums, hospitals, and dispensaries; tuberculosis in relation to surgery and orthopedics; and the manifestations of tuberculosis in children. Vol. IV, Part I, with some 500 pages, deals with state and municipal control of tuberculosis. Part II of the same volume is concerned with tuberculosis in animals and its relation to man. Other volumes comprise general reports and records of the session and of the world-wide organization of educational propaganda. But the material of most direct appeal to economists is to be found in the 823 pages of Vol. III, on the hygienic, social, industrial, and economic aspects of tuberculosis. The table of contents of this volume alone embraces the titles of 108 articles. Any attempt at an exhaustive review or enumeration of these articles is obviously impracticable; but mention, more or less at random, may perhaps be made of a few. Professor Irving Fisher contributes a study on "The Cost of Tuberculosis in the United States and Its Reduction;" and this idea of cost is pursued by Professor Walter F. Willcox, in a report on "The Economic Loss to New York State in 1907 from Tuberculosis," and by Professor J. W. Glover, who bases on the Twelfth Census an estimate of "The Monetary Loss in the United States Due to Tuberculosis." "The 'Piece Work' System as a Factor in the Tuberculosis of Wage Workers," by Miss Jane Addams and Dr. Alice Hamilton; "Tuberculosis as an Industrial Disease," by Frederick L. Hoffman; "The Cash Value of Factory Ventilation," by Professor C.-E. A. Winslow; and a study of occupational mortality from tuberculosis in England, by Dr. John Tatham, emphasize the industrial aspects of the disease. The legitimate exercise of the police power in the protection of health is discussed by Dr. H. B. Favill and Hon. David J. Brewer. Professor Charles R. Henderson contributes an article on "Industrial Insurance with Relation to the Conflict with Tuberculosis." Racial considerations are touched upon in papers which deal with tuberculosis among the Jews, the Italians of the United States, the negroes, the Scandinavians, the Irish, and the Indians. One short

contribution correlates tuberculosis and income. The Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, Mr. Watchorn, dwells on immigration and its bearing upon the problem. So the list of topics might be cited indefinitely.

Doubtless, in such a mass of material, contributions widely different in excellence and importance must be found. But, though each reader may best be left to judge what is most serviceable in this almost bewildering array, no one can well fail to be impressed by the magnitude of the movement of which these books are evidence, or to feel, even though he restricts his view so far as to see in men merely potential agents of production, a new sense of the import of the scourge against which the Congress and its work mark the growing protest.

J. A. F.

Co-operation at Home and Abroad. A Description and Analysis. By C. R. FAY. London: P. S. King & Son, 1908. 8vo, pp. xvi+403.

The author has given a good account of co-operation as it has developed in the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Italy. It is hardly necessary to add, since the field covered is so broad, that many diverse phases and species of co-operative enterprise are presented, under the general headings "Banks," "Agricultural Societies," "Workers' Societies," and "Stores." The chief value of the book attaches rather to the detailed description of these undertakings than to any analysis of economic principles involved in the aims and ideals of co-operation. Where such analysis is undertaken, in fact, the author seems to have in mind the uninitiated general public, rather than the professional economist, and his generalizations become somewhat platitudinous and didactic. This commonplaceness of analysis is largely due to the fact that the theory and economic significance of the various forms of co-operative organization have been pretty completely worked out in economic literature. Nevertheless, the mass of detail is fairly well organized, and the treatment sufficiently, if not impressively, systematic. One looks to find other excellences in an English treatise than clearness of exposition and nice analysis, and commonly does find, as one finds in *Co-operation at Home and Abroad*, a fulness of practical information, which is satisfying, if not always illuminating. The author has traveled extensively in the several countries mentioned, and has observed co-operation at work in many places. He expresses the hope that he has perhaps thrown some new light upon one aspect of modern agriculture in his discussion of co-operation as it has developed in European rural communities. In this connection he is disposed to emphasize the importance of the tendency toward small-scale intensive cultivation under peasant proprietorship, so manifest in many European communities, as a condition favorable to, and even necessitating further development of, agricultural co-operation. The small-scale peasant proprietor cannot own the more expensive machinery of modern culture, nor can he market his produce nor buy his supplies advantageously; he is, therefore, rather forced into co-operation with his neighbors. Co-operation extends to the peasant proprietor credit with which to undertake permanent improvements, it provides him with a modern equipment of implements, it markets his grain, and fruit, and eggs, it manufactures and markets his butter and cheese, it cures his bacon. Undoubtedly the small-